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Weekly National Intelligencer.

BY GALES & SEATON. JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1863.

THE ENROLLMENT LAW.

In referring some days ago to the different sug gestions that have been made in regard to the ex pediency of amending the enrollment act passed by the last 'longress, and especially of repealing the "three hundred dollar commutation clause, we intimated that the Report of the Secretary of War might, by its recommendation or its statistical data, shed some light on the questions raised under this head. In that report the Secretary refers to the subject in the following terms:

"The operation of the act of Congress for enrolling and "The operation of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces is exhibited in the accompanying report of the Provost Marshal General. At the time that law was enacted it was known to be very imperfect, many intelligent persons considering its execution wholly impracticable, while few dared to hope for any important benefit. The law has been enforced in twelve States. It has brought from these States fifty thousand soldiers, and has raised a fund of over ten millions for productions. With all its invertes the states in the states of the states o curing substitutes. With all its imperfections it is demonstrated that the act can be made an efficient means for strated that the act can be made an efficient means for recruiting our armies and calling out the national forces. The principal imperfections and the required amendments will be submitted to Congress through the appropriate committees. The most important to be considered is what is called the three hundred dollar commutation. This feature of the act has been much discussed, and opposing opinions are nearly balanced as to the op-ration and effect of this provision. While some claim that it is oppressive upon poor men and favors the rich, others contend that it places rich and poor on an equal footing, and enables the poor man to obtain exemption from military duty for a sum within the reach of every one. Without undertaking to reconcile or decide between these conflicting opinions, it is certain that this clause of exemption, as it stands, occasions delay in calling out the military force. ing opinions, it is certain that this clause of exemption, as it stands, occasions delay in calling out the military force. The drafted man is exempted, at the end of a long proceeding, by the payment of a sum of money. Supposing that sum to be adequate for procuring a substitute, considerable time unavoidably elapses before a competent substitute can be procured. The question whether this clause shall remain or be stricken out requires the early attention of Congress., The fund of ten millions raised by the act is commutation money is deposited with the the act as commutation money is deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurers, and is being applied to procuring substitutes by the payment of bounties and premiums."

The number of soldiers obtained by the draft senting 35,060 soldiers. Thus it appears that out recruits were obtained in men, and in money representing men to be procured by the Government It follows, therefore, on the supposition that the draft had been exhaustively applied, that 364,940 men escaped its operations under other provisions of And, by subtracting from this sum the number of recruits obtained and the number who paid their commutation fee, we have a remainder of 364,940, representing the persons who were exempted under various clauses of the enrellment act. And while it is known that in point of fact the draft was not only twelve States, it is none the less easy to discern, in the light of the facts revealed by these proximate statistics, that the great "leaks" in this indicated.

Among the causes of exemption allowed by the act as it now stands are alietage, unsuitableness of age, maintenance of dependant parents, nonresidence, physical and mental disability, and others. It is under hese heads, coupled with the evasion of many woo have shirked their obligation after being drawn, that we must look for the source of the large efficit in the results of the last draft. And we have every reason to believe that some of these "laks" in the law have been in a very considerake degree stopped by the late regulations of the Frovost Marshal General, allowing persons to amear before an appropriate board in advance of the draft, and have their names stricken from the enrollment list for good and sufficient cause shown. In this way the lists are pruned of the redundances which have beretofore impaired the efficiency of the law; and we have every reason to expect that the next draft, even without any change being made in the law as it now stands, will yield much larger return than the last in both men and money. The Provest Marshal General states this fact in the following extract from his recent report to the Secretary of War. He says:

"The enrollment of the forces of the United States n eceastly it cluded aliens and persons disqualified, for various reasons, for military duty, because the enrolling officer was not authorized to omit any one between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The draft was made from the lists thus composed; hence, many persons drafted were excused, thus rendering the proportion of those who were held small as compared with those exempted. This result would have been avoided, and a larger proportion of troops would have been secured, if the law had required the correcting of the enrollment previous to the draft, but this would have delayed the draft."

THE OFFICIAL YOTE OF OHIO.

The official returns of the October election were can yassed at Columbus on Thursday last by the Governor and other authorized officials. Mr. Brough's majority on the his total official majority 100,882. The clerk of Brown county failed to return the soldiers' vote of that county. The vote stood 287 for Mr. Brough and 70 for Mr. Vallandigham, which, if it had been returned, would have made the majority of the former 101,099. The total vote of the State stands as follows :

Home Vote—Mr. Brough - - Mr. Vallandigham Soldiere' Vote-Mr. Brough - . . Mr. Vallandigham Aggregate vote of the State, 475 866; of the home vete, 43 :,468; of the so mers' vat , 43,398.

PROVISION FOR FREEDMEN.

The attention of our readers, in common with that of all humane persons in the United States, has been repeatedly called to the destitute and suffering condition of the freedmen within our military lines in the South and Southwest It is well known to all that just so far as our armies advance and occupy the land, the relation of master and slave practically ceases to exist. The masters retreat to the South with a portion of their slaves, and the rest flee to our lines for shelter and protection. The plantations cease to be cultivated, and, as has been well said, "all the machinery of life is thrown out of gear, if indeed civil society is not in a great measure broken up." Of the slaves who come to us, we take the able-bodied and convert them into soldiers and laborers, and then there remain the women and children. These are slaves who, as a necessary result of our military policy in regard to the blacks, have been deprived of their masters, and among these unfortunates are wives and children whom we have deprived of their husbands and fathers.

In view of this military conscription of the ablebodied blacks at the South, the New York Times justly argues a national responsibility for the safekeeping and sustenance of the black families thus left without their natural guardians and supporters. To this effect our contemporary says :

"It must be remembered that for the peculiar misfor-tunes of these wretched families the nation is not only re-motely but proximately responsible. In the little compa-nies of refugees which continually entered our lines, there were a sufficient number of able-bodied men to have sup-ported both the infirm and the children. But the military ported both the infirm and the children. But the military exigencies required the services of the men, and they were forced or received into the army. As a natural consequence, their families were left dependent on public support. Still, even with this unfortunate result of our invasion, there need have been no absolute pauperism or suffering had there been any proper organization for the care and management of these poor people. They were left, however, to the chance mercies of the officers and men of the armies, and the only directors placed over them, we believe, were certain chaplains, who, whatever their disposition, had, of course, no police or sanitary powers and no authority to organize labor. Gen. Grant, like a true soldier, has always shown himself most humane and considerate toward these unfortunate refugees; but men, in face of the enemy, do in the management and set-tlement of some of the most intricate social questions that is, the proper treatment of poverty and the care of the myriads of these black castaways?"

The accounts given by army chaplains and others with regard to the sufferings of this dependant class are of the most harrowing description. They represent that thousands upon thousands of slave women and children, together with infirm old men, are scattered about on the banks of the Misalready had under the act amounts to "about sissippi, in rough camps, under no supervision, 50,000 men." The exact sum paid under the suffering from sickness, exposure, and often hun-"commutation clause" was \$10,518,000, repre- ger, and dying in startling numbers. Their camps or settlements have no sanitary police; they are of a draft calling for 300,000 men, only 85,060 unprovided with proper clothing or medical attendance; they depend for food on the charity of the army officers, and no machinery for providing them with regular work has been contrived. Among all the dreadful scenes which have accompanied this war, probably none have exceeded in pathos and the act than that above indicated. For, if fifty per suffering some of those displayed in the "freedcent. in addition to the number of men demanded men's camps" on the banks of the Mississippi. the country. The immense consumption of horses, howcent. in addition to the number of men demanded men's camps" on the banks of the Mississippi. the country. The immense consumption of horses, howrolline test in that whatever we do in regard to the enrolline test in that whatever we do in regard to the enrolline test in that whatever we do in regard to the enrolline test in that whatever we do in regard to the enrolline test in that whatever we do in regard to the enrolline test in that whatever we do in regard to the enrolline test in that whatever we do in regard to the enrolline test in that whatever we do in regard to the enrolline test in the true to the test in the true test i r will find a moving appeal under this names actually drawn would have numbered 450,000. head in another part of to-day's paper, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Fiske, who speaks from per. The horses of mature age are being taken up by the Gov sonal knowledge of the destitution and misery he

Various plans have been suggested for the proper organization of labor among the freed slaves as a means of making them self-sustaining. The "exhaustively applied," having been enforced in Emancipation Commission have proposed a system of local superintendents under a national superintendent, who shall have charge of the sanitary condition, moral welfare, and industry of all law do not reside in the quarter which is commonly the freedmen of the country-the whole, we suppose, to be responsible directly to the Secretary of War. The details of this complicated plan were spread before our readers some months ago. Mean-

To this effect he says :

"The fortunes of war have brought within our lines a large number of colored women, children, and some aged and infirm persons. Their care, support, and protection rest a solemn trust upon the Government. Their necessities have to some extent been supplied by the order of this Department, but a general and permanent system for their protection and support should be speedily adopted by Congress. Even if they are to be regarded as in some degree a burden upon the Government, they are a greater loss to the enemy. Every woman and child, from nine years old to sixty, has to the rebel planter a high market value. Their labor in the cotton field is a source of profit to him. Is it not better that we should feed them than that they should support the rebel master who is in arms

The whole subject is fraught with many embar assments, but we must not forget that while men are deliberating on the subject in Washington the negroes are dying by hundreds in Mississippi. All a ree that something must be done for their relief. It is not a question of party, but of humanity. It is idle to say that the negroes should not have been reduced to this forlorn condition. The past cannot be recalled, and the present hour has its duties and responsibilities which all humane men are bound to meet, without distinction of party. Especially is the Government called to devise ways and means for coping with exigencies which it has created by

We are enabled to state, on reliable authority, that a letter published in the New York Tribune a day or two ago, purporting to be a letter from President LINCOLN to our Minister in England, Mr. ADAMS, was not written by the President. home vote is 61,920; on the soldiers' vote 38,962; making The letter being a fabrication, the alleged conversation of Mr. Adams with Earl Russell is, of course, also a fabrication.

> The customary annual visit of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States was postponed on the 7th instant on account of the illness
> of the President, but, upon a formal notice that he
> would be happy to see them on Thursday, the
> Judges of the Court on that day paid their respects
> to him, having for that purpose proseeded in a
> body to the Executive Mansion.
>
> The services were proceeded with.
>
> "As Mis. Jacobs was put out at the door she said 'I am not satisfied.' She has been for several years a member of the church, and alleges that she has been slandered and persecuted by Barniz, and has been unable to obtain justice. Mr. Barniz took the extraordinary application that befell him pretty coolly, and attended church in the afternoon. It is not probable that Mrs. Jacobs will frequent that church much hereafter."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

We published a few days ago an extract purporting to be taken from a recent private letter addressed by Gen. Meade "to a friend in New Jersey." In this extract Gen. Meade wrote like a true soldier, Christian, and patriot. But, as he clearly indicated a purpose to waste no blood in fruitless enterprises merely to propitiate the favor of the surviving members of the "on to-Richmond' party, it was natural that his views, as thus expressed should stir the bile of the New York Tribune, which sup posed itself to discern in the wise military principles avowed by Gen. Meade a reflection of "the procrasti nating policy and inconsequential tactics" ascribed by it to Gen. McClellan. And, in order to clinch this presumption in the minds of its readers, the Tribune ventured to suggest that the "friend in New Jersey" who had received the private letter in question was none other than Gen. McClellan himself. Ergo, the letter was a very bad letter, and Gen. Meade a very poor sort of General-as some people count good Generals, that is Generals who make

It came to pass, however, that our discreet contempo rary soon discovered that the said letter was not addressed to Gen. McClellan, but to a "leading Republican" in New Jersey, when, presto, the play changes, and we read the following amende honorable. We quote from yesterday's

"We did injustice yesterday to Gen. Meade in presuming a letter of his, quoted by The World, was written to Gen. McClellan. The original letter—which was to a near relative in New Jersey, a gentleman well known as a leading Republican of the State and a very determined supporter of the war—has been shown to us. The passage in question, when torn from its context, may be construed as in accordance with the prograstinating policy and inconsequential tactics of Gen. McClellan, and such undoubtedly was the malicious intent of The World. But when read as a part only of the familiar letter to which it pelongs, no such construction can be put upon it.'

RECAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The steamer Chesapeake, whose capture was announced yesterday, was taken on Thursday morning in Sambro Harbor, about twenty miles from Halifax, (N. S.) by the Ella and Annie, Lieutenant commanding J. F. Nickels It seems that her movements have been for some time known to the inhabitants and authorities in Nova Scotia, who however, had no means of communicating with the gunboats till the Ella and Annie came in for coal. She was informed of the whereabouts of the Chesapeake, followed her from one hiding place to another, and finally captured her. Only three of the piratical crew were taken, the remainder having fled to the woods at the sight of their

Lieut. Nickels, after the capture, took his prize in tow and started for an American port, but the United States teamer Dacotah soon came up and ordered Lieut. Nickels and his prize into Halifax, to wait the sanction of the act by the Government. The three vessels arrived there late in the evening of Thursday.

It is reported that the authorities of Nova Scotia have issued orders for the arrest of the pirates, and that the officers entrusted with that duty had been resisted.

General Halleck's statement of the number of cavalry horses destroyed by our army will strike every body with astonishment. A remount for the whole service once in two months is the rate at which our horses are used up. by want of skill and often culpable neglect of the animals. Four hundred and thirty five thousand horses will be needed for the coming year if the evil remains unchecked. The enormous waste of horses was one of the points which was urged quite early, we believe, by those who wished limits. The admirable service done by this force will outweigh its immense and needless expense in the opinion of for it is cert-in that whatever we do in regard to the conently injure the breed of horses in the country. erument so fast that young horses are put to work too early, the result of which will ultimately be seen in the diminution of the average size .- Boston Advertiser.

VIRGINIA (LOYAL) LEGISLATURE.

The Senate of Virginia, in sea ion at Alexandria, passed on Friday a bill to provide for the election of delegates by the people to a Convention to assemble in that city on the 25th of January, to alter and amend the State Constitution, &c., and to abolish slavery in the counties of Accomac. Northampton, Princess Ann, Elizabeth City, and York, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The President's proclamation of January last proclaims all the slaves in the remainder of the State to be free The act sets forth as a reason for the change that without while the Secretary of War, in his recent Report, benevolently recommends that they should be main tained as wards and pensioners of the Government.

To this effect he says:

The set sets form as a reason for the change that without it he executive and judicial officers of the State, in arcuting the laws between master and have, will be brought into conflict with the military authorities of the United States. A bill for a similar purpose is pending in the House of Delegates. From these two bills there will be found by a compiltee of conference an extendible between the set which is extended to the set of the set of the state, in arcuting the laws between master and have, will be brought into conflict with the main that they should be main the conflict with the main that they should be main the conflict with the main that they should be main that they should b framed by a committee of conference an act which is ex-pected to be immediately passed by both Houses.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN CHURCH.

An extraordinary scene occurred at the Park street Methodist church in Cincinnati on Sunday last. While Methodist church in Cincinnati on Sunday last. While the Pastor was opening the services with prayer the con-gregation were startled by a series of vociferous and, for the time, most unseemly exciamations from a female, accompanied by the sounds of blows and of a scuffle. Rising to their feet the congregation discovered that a "personal difficulty" of the most unusual character was n progress right among them. The Commercial thus

"It seems that for some time there have been active hoatilities in the church between Mack R. Barnitz, a bookpublisher on Fourth street, and Mrs Nellie Jacobs, both members of the church. Some months ago Mr. Barnitz preferred serious charges against Mrs. Jacobs, and there was a good deal of trouble in the church about it Barnitz was superintendent of the Sabbath school, and used his influence to have Mrs. Jacobs driven from her position as a teacher of one of the classes. It is said that Barnitz made the issue that if she was not expelled from the school he would resign the superintendency, and she was therehe would resign the superintendency, and she was, therefore, voted out. She preferred charges against Mr. Barnitz of conduct unbecoming a christian gentleman, but was unable to press them to a trial. The difficulty be tween the two was a source of annoyance to the church members generally, and they did not want any thing more to say or do about it. But there is no calcu-lating the strategy of an infuriated woman; and so no one dreamed of the possibility of such a scene as came to pass

yesterday.

"During the first prayer Mr. Barnitz, who leads the singing in the church, and has a prominent pew, which he occupies with his family, was kneeling and bowed in devotion, Mrs. Jacobs glided along the aisle, and, drawing a cowskin which she had concealed in her skirts, gave him cowskin which she had concealed in her skirts, gave him a vehement whack directly over the head, and followed it up hot and heavy, giving him a really tremendous larruping about the ears, before those in the vicinity could collect their scattered senses enough to interfere. She accompanied the blows with hysterical cries of 'Oh, you villain,' There, you traducer!" Slander a woman, will you,' &c. Dr. Hitchcock paused in the prayer, overwhelmed with amazement. Several leading members of the church made haste to quell the dreadful outbreak, when Mrs. Jacobs drew a handful of cayenne pepper and plunged it in Mr. Barnitz's face, and then dashed it right and left, almost sufficiently two or three elderly gentlemen who had interfered. She was at length removed from the church, and the services were proceeded with.

"As Mis. Jacobs was put out at the door she said 'I

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

IN SENATE. CONDITION OF THE PREEDMEN. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate

follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Herewith I lay before you a letter addressed to myself by a committee of gentlemen representing the Freedman's Aid Societies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnatt. The subject of the letter, as indicated abo e, is one of great magnitude and importance, and one which these gentlemen, of known ability and high character, seem to have considered with great care. Not having the time to form a mature judgment of my own as to whether the plan they suggest is the best, I submit the whole subject to Congress deeming that their attention thereto is almost imperatively demanded.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the message be printed and laid on the table. He said he made the suggestion be cause it seemed to him that there should be a special cor mittee constituted to take into consideration the subject. He, however, made no such proposition.

The motion was agreed to.

BETIRING JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT. Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for the relief of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases therein described; which was read twice. This bill proposes to provide that whenever the chief

justice or any associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall have attained the age of seventy years, and shall signify to the President of the United jears, and shall signify to the President of the United States his desire, on account of physical infirmity, to retire from his office, the President may place his name on a retired list of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. A judge thus retired is to receive compensation, to be paid in the manner now provided for the payment of the salaries of justices of the Supreme Court, to the end of his natural life, namely: if it shall appear that he has, at the date of his retirement, served as chief or a sociate justice for a period not exceeding fifteen years, \$4,000 per annum; if for a period greater than fifteen and not exceeding twenty-five years, \$5,500 per annum; if for a period greater than twenty five and not exceeding twenty-five years, \$5,500; and if for a period greater than thrry years, he \$5,500; and if for a period greater than therry years, he shall receive \$6,000 per annum. It is also provided that whenever a vacancy shall thus occur in the office of the chief justice or associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States it shall be filled as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States in case of a acancy from other causes.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE HOLYDAYS-MILITARY NECESSITIES.

Considerable discussion took place on the propriety of an adjournment from the 23d instant to the 5th of January, as proposed in a resolution from the House of Representa-

A concurrence in this resolution of the House at this time was opposed mainly on the ground that Congress ought first to decide upon the amendments proposed to the enrollment act, in order that the executive authorities might proceed promptly with the mp-nding draft, which is appointed for the 5th of January next.

is appointed for the 5th of January next.

Mr. WILSON, chairman of the Committee on Military
Affairs, stated during the debate that the Government has cailed for three hundred thousand men, and has offered bounties of \$400 for veterans and \$300 for other persons. The money that has already been paid to persons who have enlisted under this call has come out of the sum of about twelve million dollars that was raised from persons who paid the commutation when drafted. That sum, be said, is exhausted; and there are persons already enlisted under this call who are entitled to receive their bounty, before adjourning pass an act to appropriate a sum of mo-ney to pay the bounty. Then (he further said) there are calls for changing the enrolment act; and it is proposed to make a few modifications of that act that experience has proved to be necessary, and it will take a short time to

Mr. WILSON proceeded to say: Nearly all this busines is prepared now, I think, and so prepared as to be satisfactory generally, but not quite so. I hope, therefore, that we shall not fix a time to adj-urn until, at any rate, this adjournment for a day or two yet I think we can pass these bills between now and Monday next. The debate re ulted in a decision of the Senate by which

the further consideration of the question of adjourning for the holydays was postponed to Tuesday next.

A proposition to adjourn over to Monday was also rejected, and then the Senste adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER laid before the House the memorial

of John W. Cristield, protesting against the interference of the military forces of the United States with the election in the first Congressional district of Maryland, and contesting the right of Hon. J. A. J. Creswell to a seat in the House as a member thereof from said district, with accompanying documents; which were referred to the ommittee of Flections.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and

Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the di-plomatic and consular service for the year ending June 30, 1865; which was referred to the Committee of the w nole on the state of the Union.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetta, from the Committee Naral Affairs, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. John Rodgers for eminent skill and zeal in the performance of duty; which was read three times and passed unanimously.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, from the Committee on For

eign Affairs, reported the following resolution, which, under the rules, was referred to the Committee on Print-

on the subject of foreign affairs, which accompany the President's annual message, be printed for the use of this House. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to secure to the widows and legal representatives of persons who have died or may die in the military service from disability or wounds received in the line of duty the same pensions al-

Mr. EDGERTON offered the following resolution, a emanded the previous question on its adoption:

Whereas the proclamations of the President of January 1, 1863, and December 8, 1863, in relation to emancipation impose conditions of pardon and amnesty to the persons who have participated in the existing rebedion, as well as conditions precedent to the establishment and recognition of State governments in the States to which said no colamation apply, which, in the judgment of a large number of faithful citizens, have a tendency to give to the retel in "the advantage of a changed issue," and "to re-invitorate the otherwise declining insurfaction in the South," and to prolong the war; and where a this House cannot but regard with anxi-ty the unprecedented and extraordinary claims and as umption of high prerogative by the President in said proclamations, especially in view of the fact that the President, in his inaugural address of the 4th day of March, 1851, declared, "I have no purpose directly or ladirectly to interfere with the Whereas the proclamations of the President of January her fore, Resolved. As the judgment of this House, that the main

Resolved. As the judgment of this House, that the maintenance inviolate of the constitutional powers of Congress, and the rights of the States, and es escally the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusive y, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and redurance of our political fabric of Federal union depends; and we denounce, as among the gravest of crimes, the invasion or occupation, by armed force, of any State under the pretext or for the purpose of coercing the people thereof to modify or abrogate any of their laws or domestic institutions that are consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and we affirm the principle declared in this reso whom to be a law alike to the President and the people of the United States.

YEAS—Mesars. Alley, Allison, Amos, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, ohn D. Baldwin, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegre, roomall, William G. Brown, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, obb, Cols, Cresswell Henry Winter Davis, Thomas T. Davis, Dawee, eming, Dixon, Driggs, Dumont, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, arfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Asahlav, Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Hubburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley,

Francis W. Kellogg, Orlando Kellogg, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndee, Samuel F. Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Daniel Morris, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Chas O'Neil, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, William H. Randall, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edward H. Rollins, Schenck, Scofield Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Van Valkenburgh, Ethu B. Washburne, William B. Washburn, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge—90.

NAYS—Messrs, James C. Allen, Ancona, Augustus C. Baldwin, Bilss, Brooks, James S. Brown, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Edon. Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Charles M. Harris, Herrick, Holman, William Johnson, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, William H. Miller, James R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Jehn O'Neill, Pendleton, Perry, Radford, Samuel J. Randall, Robinson, Rogers, James S. Rollins, Ross, Scott, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, and Yeaman—66.

Mr. HARRINGTON offered the following resolutions

Mr. HARKINGTON offered the following resolutions, and demanded the previous question on their adoption:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States (article one, section nine) provides, "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," and whereas such rrovision is contained in the portion of the Constitution defining legislative powers, and not in the provisions defining executive powers; and whereas the Constitution (article four of amendments) forther prevides, "the sight of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated," &c.; and whereas the Thirty Seventh (ongress did by act claim to confer upon the President of the United States the power at his will and pleasure to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus throughout the United States, without limitation or conditions; and whereas the President of the United States, by proclamation, has assumed to suspend out privile, so of the citizen in the loyal States; and whereas the people of such States have been subjected to arbitrary streets without process of law, and to unreasonable search and as izures, and have been denied the right to a speedy trial and investivation, and have languine in prisons at the arbitrary pleasure of the Chief Executive and his military subordinates: Now, therefore

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That no power is delegated by the Constitution of the United States, either to the legislative or executive power, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas or pus in any State loyal to the Constitution and Government, not invaded, and in which the civil and judicial powers are in fail operation. nd demanded the previous question on their adoption:

2 Resolve I. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to delegate to the President of the United States the authority to supend the privilege of the writ of hab as corpus, and imprisen at his pleasure, without process of law or trial, the citizens of the loyal States.

3 Resolved. That the assumption of the right by the Executive of the Int d states to deprive the citizens of such leyal States of the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and to imprison them at his releasure, without process of law, is unworthy the progress of the age, is consistent only with a despotic power unlimited by constitutional obligations, and is wholly subversive of the elementary principles of freedom upon which the Government of the United States and of the several states is based.

several states is based.

4. Resolved. That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this House protecting the rights of the citizens in the loyal States, in strict accordance with the foregoing provisions of the Constitution of the United

Mr. FENTON moved to lay the resolutions on the Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, begged that gentlemen would

allow a direct vote on the resolutions and reject them, so as to get done with this work of laying resolutions on the

The previous question was seconded, and the question in the adoption of the resolutions was decided in the negative, as follows:

tive, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Augustus C. Baldwin. Bliss, Brooks, James S. Brown, Chanler Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden. Edgerton, Eldridge English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Benj. G. Harris, Herrick, Holman, William Johnson, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Le Blend, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, William B. Miller, James R. Morris, Morrison. Nelson, Noble, Odell, John O'Neill. Pendleton, Perry, Radford, Samuel J. Randail, Robinson, Rogers, Ross. Scott, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stiles, Strouse, Sweat, Voorhees Wadsworth, Ward, Whoeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, and Fernando Wood—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anes, Arnold, Ashley, John D. Baldwin, Beaman, Bisine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomail, Wm. G. Brown, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Henry Winter Davis. Thomas T. Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot. Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinneil, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Asabel W. Hebbard, Gudha Kellogg, Chanko Kellogg, Clanko Kellog, Chanko Kellog, Chanko Kellog, Loan, Longwar, Lovejoy, Marvin, NeBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Samuel F. Miller, Moorhead Morrill, Daniel E. Morris, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Charles O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, William H. Randail, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edw. H. Rollins, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spanlding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Van Valkenburg, Elihu B. Washburne, William B. Washburn, Whalley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge—90.

PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENTS.

House to enable him to introduce a bill to provide for the establishment of provisional military governments over the district of country declared by the President's proclams tion to be in rebellion against the Government of the Uni-ted States, and to authorize the loyal citizens thereof to organize State Governments, republican in form, and for

ther purposes.

Mr. HOLMAN having called for the reading of the Mr ASHLEY said, if there be objection, I withdraw

my request; and the bill was not then introduc TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS, ETC.

Mr. HOLMAN submitted the following resolution: Reso ved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform whether any payments have been made to either the House whether any payments have been made to either of the following named railroad companies, namely. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Buclin ton and Missouri Railroad Company, for transporting property or troops of the United States since the 25th cf February, 1862, and if any such payments have been made, the amount paid to each company and also the amount paid to each of said companies prior to the above date, and the basis on which said payments have been made; and that he also mform the House why payments have been made to said companies in disregard of the roblingation to transport property and troops of the United States "free of toll or other charge whatsoever."

Mr. LOVEJOY. That resolution goes over under the Mr. HOLMAN. It goes over if the gentleman objects

I hope that he will not object, as the resolution only asks Mr. LOVEJOY did object, and Mr. HOLMAN then

THE PENSION BILL. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved it

self into a Committee of the Whole. (Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illnois, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensuper for the year eneing June 30, 1865.

This bill was passed in Committee of the Whole, after

mittee rose and reported it to the House where it also passed.

REFUNDING OF BOUNTIES. Mr. ROGERS gave notice of a bill to increase the pay

of privates and non-commissioned officers of the army.

Also, of a joint resolution to refund to the States, counties, townships, wards, cities, and municipal corporations all moneys paid by them respectively for bounties to volun-WAR RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SMITH submitted the following resolutions, upon which he demanded the previous question:

1. Resolved. That as our country, and the very existe 1. Resolved. That is our country, and the very extrement of the best Government ever instituted by man, are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world have seen; and believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and pre-erving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous procedution of the war until the Constitution and laws shall be enforced and obey d in all parts of the United States; and to enforced and obey d in all parts of the United States; and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or media tion, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so I mg as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government; and we ignore all par y names lines, and issues, and recognise buttwo parties in this war—patriots and traitors.

2. Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to reader every aid in the power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the constituted authorities of the Government in the constitute of the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders thereof to endign punishment.

ndign punishment.

3. R soleed, That our thanks are tendered to our soldier.

in the field for their gallantry in defending and upholdies the flag of the Union, and defending the great principles dea The previous question was seconded, and a division of

A motion was then made to lay them on the table which was rejected—yeas 60, nays 100.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the first resolution, and resulted as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Alley Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baily, LEAS—Messis, Alley Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Bally, John D. Baldwin, Besman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandeger, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Henry Winte Davis, Thomas T. Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Drigger Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Asahel W. Hubburd, John H Hubbard, Hubburd, Jenkes, Kassion, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogr, Orlando Kellogg, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McAllister, Mc

Bride, McClurg, McIndoe, Samuel F. Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Danie Morris, Amos Mycrs, Leonard Myors, Norton, Odell. t haries O'Neill, Orth, Patterson, Perhan, Pike Pemeroy, Prico, William H. Randell, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edward H. Rollins, Schenck, Schelek, Sannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Van Valkenburgh, Ellur B. Washburne, William B. Washburn, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, and Yearnan, 202

So the first resolution was adopted.

The question then recurred on the second resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative—year 152, may 1,

(Mr. Benjamin G. Harris)

The question then recurred on the third resolution, which also passed in the affirmative—yeas 166, nay 1, (Mr. Benjamin G. Harris)

The House adjourned until Monday next.

OBJECT OF THE WAR.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, offered on Wednesday the ollowing resolution, and moved the previous question

Resolved by the House of Representative of the Congress of the United States, That, promited by inas pariotism, we are in favor of an extract and successful preserve on of the war, and that we will give a warm and hearty support to all those measures which will be most effective in spe dily overcoming the rebellion, and in securing a restoration of peace, and which may not substantially infining the Constitution and tend to subvert the true theory and character of the Government; and we hereby reiterate that the present deplorable civil was habeen forced upon the country by the disulon stanow in revolt against the constitutional Government; that civil was has been forced upon the country by the disc on stanow in rev. It against the constitutional Governm n: that in the progress of this war Congress, bacishing all feeling of more pass on or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war i not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or sublingation, nor purpose of overthrowing o interfeling with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defined and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of he several States usimpared; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought of cease

Mr WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I propose to decate

that resolution.

The SPEAKER. Then it will lie over, under the ule. Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri. I have moved the pre-

vious question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. If the previous question be not seconded, will not the resolution go ever for debate?
The SPEAKER It will.

Mr. LOVEJOY. Is it in order to move its refer-The SPEAKER. It is not.

Mr KOLLINS, of Missouri. I he'd the floor, and expressly moved the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not hear the gentleman

move the previous question.

Mr. HOLMAN demanded tellers on seconding the previous question. Teliers were ordered, and Messrs. HOLMAN and GRIN-

NELL were appointed.

The House divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 64, So the previous question was not seconded.

Mr LOVEJOY. I move that the resolution be laid Mr. HOLMAN. On that I call for the year and nays
Mr. WASHBURNE, of I limits. The House having
befored to second the demand for the press us question, the

esolution has gone over till to-morrow, and is not now be-The SPEAKER. The point of order is not well taken, because if no gentleman rose to debate the resolution the House would go on and vote upon it. The object of the

previous question is to cut off the right to debate.

Mr WASHBURNE, of I inois I rose to debate it. The SPEAKER. Not at the proper time.

Mr. LOVEJOY I think the resolution ought to go to

he table as being a secession document, but I withdraw the motion.

Mr WaDaWoRTH 1 renew the motion to lay the

asys
the year and mays were ordered, and the question being taken on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baxter,

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandeger, 3-comail, Cole, Thomas T. Davis, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Ediot, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hulburd, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, McClurg, McIndoe, Moorhead, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Charles C'Nofl, Orth, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Schenck, Sloan, Spaulding, stevens, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Wm. B. Washburn, Whaley, and Wilder—52.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Angustus C. Baidwin, John D. Baldwin, Blaine, Jacob B. Blair, Bliss, Brooks, James S. Brown, Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Coffeoth, Cox, Cravens, Croswell, Henry winter Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Farneworth, Fenton, Finck, Frank, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Benjamin G. Harris, Charles M. Harris, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Assale W. Hubbard, Hutchins, Philip Johnson, William Johnson, Kasson, Criando Kellogg, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazar, Le Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Middeon, Samuel F. Miller, William H. Miller, Morrill, Daniel Morris, James R. Morris, Morrison, Notson, Noble, Odell, John C'Nell, Patterson, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Radford Samuel J. Randall, William H. Randall, Aiexander H. Rice, Robinson, Rogors, Edward H. Rollins, James S. Rollins, Ross, Scofield, Scott, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Stebbins, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Thayer, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Elihn B. Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Wilson, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Woodbridge, and Yeaman—114.

Messrs. BROWN, of West Virginia, and WILLIAMS, not naving been wi hin the bar when their names were called, severally asked I ave to vote.

Objection was made.

Mr. MORRILL. i move that the resolution be referred. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I propose to debat

The SPEAKER. It goes over, then, under the rules.

Mr. COX. I demand the yeas and mays on the refer-The SPEAKER. That will be in order when it is called up.
Mr COX. When will that be?

The SPEAKER The Chair cannot tell. The substance of the above important resolution and a

statement of the vote upon it were mentioned in the Intelligencer of Thursday. The foregoing full report of the proceedings is derived from the official report, since pub-

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Is the House, on the 11th instant, Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, offered the following: "That the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire whether the construction given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the act supplementary to an act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, is authorized by said Mr. ORR said the Government purchased cotton in the

morning at forty cents, and sold the same in the evening at twelve and-a-half cents, as was shown by the acti n the Secretary of the Treasury, and he read the published advertisement of that officer as proof of this assertion. He regarded the construction placed on the act of Congress in regard to this matter by the Secretary of the Preasury as wrong, and was confident that it would even

tually prove ruinous to the country.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkan-as, offered a bill relating "to the transfer of skeleton regiments for recruitment across the Mississippi river, and the transfer of companies to the regiments of their own States, and to consolidation and disbandment." He said: Men from the other side of the Mississippi would not come on this ride for the purpose of joining the srmy to fight here. He was glad of it, and hoped another man would not cross the Mississippi so long as the Government adhered to its present ne just policy in regard to his section. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was

greed to.

The treatment of Union prisoners in rebel prisons was by resolution brought before the House. Its reference to committee was negatived.

The question of arbitrary impressments was referred to he Military Committee.

has resided in Richmond since the beginning of the war, was arrested on Thursday in Baltimore by the military The wool-growers of Ohio will meet in convention on

Wal'er Lenox, Esq , for merly Mayor of Washington, who

the 5th of Jacuary to confer on matters connected with

A willy doctor says that tight lacing is a public benefit, maxmuch as it kills off all the feelish girls, and I aves the wise ones to grow up to be women.